NEW PIER RENTALS TOO HIGH.

SHIPPING COMBINE REFUSES TO TAKE THEM AT THE OLD TERMS.

Hoboken Piers, Says Vice-President Franklin, Can Re Had for a Third or Half New York's Price-Featherson Fears the City's May Be Left on His Hands.

Vice-President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company has notified Dock Commissioner Featherson that the company considers all negotiations of for the five and a half new piers the city is erecting in the Chelsen section, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third

During the Low administration the company made application for these piers and the rental demanded by the city seemed satisfactory then, but the bargain was never consummated. The city went on with the work of erecting the piers, and as the work will soon be finished the Commissione sent notice to the company to that effect. in his letter Vice-President Franklin

In his letter Vice-Fresident Franklin 5.75

Inasmuch as the proposed occupancy of the piers and the general situation is materially altered from what it was at the time our letter of Dec. 17, 1903, was written, the arrangement then contemplated cannot now be carried out, and we beg to formally withdraw the proposals contained in our letter. We have given a great deal of time and attention to investigating the cost of piers and dock facilities in other localities, and we would call your attention to the fact that in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and other ports competing strongly with New York no charge whatever is made for the use of piers or docks. Practically the same remarks apply to the ports of Montreal, Calveston and New Orieans in the North and South, to which ports much of the commerce which formerly came to the port of New York has been consequently diverted.

We find that even in Hoboken, which is close at hand, the cost of substantially similar facilities is not more than one-third or one-half of what is generally charged in New York. It is our belief that it would be much more to the interest of the city as well as of the various companies in the shipping business to place the charges for pier and dock facilities on a moderate basis which would tend to equalize the cost of the business in the port of New York with other competing ports and to attract commerce to this port which is now diverted to other ports where business can be done so much more cheaply.

We are anxious to meet your department in the matter and we should be very glad to take up negotiations with you for a portion of the premises referred to in our letter of December 17, 1903; say five or five and a half new piers in the Chelsea improvement, if the charges therefor can be put on a basis which the business conditions will justify. But we desire that it should be formally understood, as has been assumed in conversation we have had, that our previous offer of December 17, 1903, made to your predecessor has been withdrawn.

Commis

Commissioner Featherson said he had supposed that the Dock Department had made a tentative contract with the International Mercantile Marine Company for male a tentative contract with the International Mercantile Marine Company for the lease of the piers. Acting on this belief, he had the necessary lease drawn up and turned over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners soon after he entered office, and ever since he has been urging the company to execute the contract. This letter from the company, he said, means that the company abrogates its agreement and the company abrogates its agreement and he will be left with the piers untenanted unless a satisfactory arrangement is made.

Vice-President Franklin, when asked what the company had to say, replied:

"Our position is outlined in my letter to the Dock Commissioner. Owing to the great expense of operating steamers to and from New York, a large amount of the resignt trade of the country has been difreight trade of the country has been diverted to other cities which virtually have free piers. We never entered into a contract for the piers, but made a proposition in December, 1903, which was never accepted. Since then business has fallen off so that it is impossible for us to renew that propo-

DANGER IN USING DYNAMITE. Lack of Knowledge Regarding Substance Has Brought About Many Delusions.

From the Boston Transcript. Many people have, of course, only a general or perhaps vague idea of just what dynamite really is: they view it as dangerous and as an explosive, something to be given a wide berth. Yet on the authority of an expert in these matters, a man of this city has travelled throughout the country from Maine to California to instruct people in its proper use and handling, dynamite is not an explosive, but is rather a detonator; a difference in degree only, yet a wide difference in effects. An explosion is caused by generating or liberating of gases from a solid, liquid or other gaseous substance so quickly that the gases formed cannot be confined in the space of the original substance, a more or less slow process, whereas detonators liberate their gases almost instantaneously. The greater bulk must find an outlet at once, and does not have time to seek the place of least resistance, but must find space immediately. A detonation is, in round numbers, 1,000 times quicker than an explosion. A strong concussion and spark in combination will cause it.

Dynamite is not quite the dangerous substance that most people suppose it to be. It can be handled with impunity and even recklessly if one knows just how this should te done, and will not detonate except under certain well defined circumstances. marketable article, in order to fit into drill oles, is generally in the form of sticks, varying from half an inch to three inches in to twelve inches. These sticks are formed by packing dynamite into oiled paper cases of the required size. Only under certain conditions will dynamite act to the purpose for which it is made, so under ordinary circumstances it may be viewed as safe to handle and cart about, probably as safely as coal oil or naphtha could be carted.

In the early days of its manufacture, before its properties were well understood and before perfection of combinations in its manufacture had been reached, there were some unaccountable explosions and queer actions which gave dynamite a bad name. which ever since has clung to it. Knowledge regarding it has not grown to be generai, however, with the passing of years. Now and then one hears of children finding pieces of dynamite sticks and playing dren from supposed great danger, which probably really did not exist, for the children would have difficulty in causing an explosion. Careless workmen, well accustomed to handling, and knowing all about its properties, throw away pieces, some-times, and these, of course, while not absoely dangerous as playthings for children or for others to handle, may just as well be t alone. It is one of the many things which children should not employ in their play. Now and then a mysterious explosion is aid to the use of dynamite, yet experts know. when they see explanations regarding the affair, that the conditions were not right for dynamite, and that undoubtedly it was not present at all, and was not the agency causing the explosion. Usually it is some ess powerful agent that is used. Again, some man prominent in the public eye receives a mysterious box by express or otherchine. The police are notified, and take the machine and usually soak it well in water before epening it. But if it is dynamite, susually reported to be, it will detonate just as readily, even though it may have coaked in water for twenty-four hours, many days, for that matter. Thereit is probable that these machines do ontain dynamite at all. Water will by matches or matchheads, guppowder other substances, but not dynamite, to render it harmless must be soaked me substance which will dissolve its dients.

Jac Bagner Knocks Out Eddle West. dee Wagner took Eddie West, the Boston antam, into camp without much trouble last Tuesday night in Pittston, Pa. The pair were to have met for fifteen rounds, but in the second Wagner caught his rival on the point of the jaw with a right hand hook. West was outclassed. PUBLICATIONS.

"'The Grafters,' Francis Lynde's new novel, is amazingly modern. With dramatic fire and audible power it presents facts that vitally concern the very life of our Republic."-New York Times.

'The Grafters,' Francis Lynde's new novel, is the real and tangible in modern life shown in a kind of arc light illumination. 'The Pit' was not more genuinely a picture of America to-day; and there is nothing else in recent fiction to compare with it."

- Everybody's Magazine.

HAZARDOUS TRADE OF DIVING.

HOW MEN ARE TRAINED TO OVER-COME ITS DIFFICULTIES.

Danger Great, but Rewards Often Large -Conveniences for Divers' Work -Achievements of Experts-Instruction Furnished by the British Navy.

Diving used to be reckoned among the dangerous trades. Most people would, perhaps, call it dangerous still, says George Turnbull in the English World's Work, but really there is little or no danger involved if the diver is physically fit and takes ordinary precautions. He moves about under water almost as freely as we do on shore and uses knife, hammer, chisel and all sorts of tools ever so cunningly.

wool lined, are worn when the diver is working in polluted waters. And every diver has a knife, in watertight case, slung at his waist.

One of the great advantages in the diver's dress of recent years is the introduction of the telephone into his helmet. Formerly the diver made his signals to those above by means of a series of tugs on his life line. After that there came the speaking tube, but this required an extra tube in addition to the air tube and the ordinary life line, and was on this account objectionable, as the fewer lines and pipes a diver has to carry, the better. The loud sounding telephonic apparatus was, therefore, a great step in advance. The communicating wires are imbedded in the life line; the receiver is in the crown of the helmet, and the transmitter between one side glass and the front. When the diver wants to speak to those at the surface, all he has to do is to touch the button in his helmet with his head, and this rings the bell above. A great many helmets have also an electric lamp fitted on the brass plate just above the diver's breast. This lamp is thirty-two candle-power, and works on a ball and socket joint, so that the diver can turn it in any direction. Self-contained hand lamps are also made for him to carry, and very large lamps up to 1,000 candle-power to be suspended over his work.

The working hours of a diver vary according to the depth of water, but the usual time on harbor and dock work is two shifts of four hours each, with intervals for rest and refreshment. There was once a diver with more than ordinary ingenuity who attached a baby's feeding bottle inside his helmet, from which he refreshed himself at intervals while under water, but, needless to say, this was an exceptional It is a very old calling, diving having been practised for a useful purpose in that part of Homer's Iliad in which he compares the fall of Hector's charioteer to the action of a diver. Thucydides relates that divers were employed during the siege of Syracuse to saw down the barriers which had been built below the surface of the water to obstruct Grecian warships attempting to enter the harbor; and Livy records that at the time of the defeat of Perseus, last king of Macedonia, by the Romans, considerable treasures were recovered from the sea by men trained in the art of diving.

You may be a diver in a diving-dress pure and simple, or you may be a diver shut up with others inside a diving-bell. Both have their well defined spheres of work in the waters that are under the earth. The earliest mention of any appliance for assisting divers occurs in the works of Aristotle, who speaks of a sort of "vessel for enabling divers to remain some time

But the first really practical divingbell was that designed by Dr. Halley, secretary to the Royal Society (1717).

Twenty years later Augustus Siebe inrented the "open" diving dress, which continued in use for over ten years, but a great drawback to it was that it was necessary for the diver to maintain his body in a vertical position all the time he was under the surface in order to keep the water below his chin, otherwise he would have run the risk of drowning. In 1830 Siebe invented the "close" dress, which is now universally used, and of which the expert in these matters, a man of this city who has manufactured dynamite and who the outcome, enabling the diver to work

in any posture, sitting, kneeling or lying. The diving bell and airlock bell have their advantages on harbor and breakwater construction in the work of levelling the sea bottom so as to receive the concrete blocks which are laid by divers in the_ diving dress, but many engineers have discarded the use of diving bells in favor sank off Point Cando, Grand Canary, she had on board £100,000 of treasure, which lay in a room about 160 feet below the surface. Lambert was one of the three divers employed by the salvers. The treasure room was in the run of the ship. Unprecedented difficulties had to be faced. But Lambert got both scuttles opened and got into the magazine. The boxes of gold were there, and £70,000 was recovered. Some time before, Lambert had triumphed in an equally difficult undertaking at the Severn Tunnel. As the great tunnel neared completion the works were flooded out by the eruption of a spring of water. With a view to meeting such an emergency a watertight door had previously been fitted in the drainage tunnel, but when the water broke in, the workmen fled and neglected to shut this door. It was situated a quarrer of a mile from the shaft, and the brawe fellow, equipped in his diving dress, dragging with him a huge length of air tubing and encountering in his way such obstacles as wheelbarrows and tools left by the men, floating débris, &c., crept that distance through a narrow passage full of water and closed the door. The accomplishment of this daring actenabled the pumps to overcome the volume of water which was flooding the pit, and the completion of the tunnel was proceeded with.

The Spanish diver Erostarbe carried out a difficult piece of salvage work in 1891 which is notable in the records of his, English employers. In foggy weather the steamer Skyro, with a valuable cargo, including £9,000 worth of bar silver, struck a reef and sank in over thirty fathoms of water off Cape Finisterre. To recover the first lot of bars from the cabin in which they were stowed it was necessary to blow away the deck with dynamite, which the diver did with great difficulty, owing to the boisterous October weather and the wild and exposed position of the wreck. Resuming in the summer, the remainder of the silver was recovered by the plucky Evestarbe who had never during the

diving dress, but many engineers have discarded the use of diving bells in favor of the diving dress, for the reason, that with the bell the men working in it are limited to the area it covers, whereas with the dress the divers can be distributed over different parts of the contract and work quite independently of one another.

English divers are the best in the world. They are trained by the navy, every vessel in the British Navy requiring at least one diver, and some of them as many as eight. There are schools at Portsmouth, Sheerness and Davenport. The divers are put into shallow water first, then the depth is gradually increased, but not beyond 120 feet, which is the limit required by the navy. At the submarine mining school in Chatham, for example, about 200 men are trained every year for coast defence work—that is, submarine mining and defence electric lighting. From among that number a few, about twelve or fifteen every year, after completing their "young soldier's course," are trained in diving. The training lasts from three to six months or more, the men being practised to work in depths up to about ninety feet and to work singly or in pairs. They are taught to communicate with the men at the surface by means of the Morse alphabet on the life line and by means of the telephone fitted in the helmet of their diving dress. These men are useful for underwater line repairs to the submarine mining vessels, such as clearing propellers foul of cables, clearing outlet valves, searching for lost stores and for any special work, such as blasting, repairing slipways or laying and examining moorings. But while the diving course is practical and popular, it is not compulsory; only volunteers are taken, and the men are strictly examined by a doctor periodically before being allowed to go down in over sixty feet of water.

A diver's dress is a most elaborate, if not a gorgeous affair, and costs from £100 up-

being allowed to go down in over sixty feet of water.

A diver's dress is a most elaborate, if not a gorgeous affair, and costs from £100 upward. The complete outfit worn by the diver weighs a hundredweight and a quarter. There is first the heavy waterproof costume, composed of two layers of tanned twill, with India rubber between. This is made in one piece, with a large enough opening at the neck to allow the body to go through. The helmet, to which is attached the air pipe and the life line, is the next important item. It is tightly screwed to the shoulder of the diving dress. The helmet is of copper and weighs thirty-six pounds; it is furnished with glass sights; and an important feature is the valves, which are so contrived that in the event of an accident to the air pump or tube the diver to reach the surface in safety.

From the compressor above the air is From the compressor above the air is gord to the compressor above the air in goutlet valve the diver adjusts his supply of air according to his needs. The pipe down which it is pumped is of canvas and rubber, with wire imbedded. All parts of the diver's dress are subjected in the making to tests many times greater than any they ever have to undergo. If a divers a few years ago of the beautiful bronze statue of Hermes, which, after wants to retain all the air he closes the inite valve tightly. This causes the dress to infinite increases his displacement, and he ascends to be surface, if necessary, withand two weights of forty pounds each which hang over the shoulder, complete the outer dress of the diver. But he has also a special deep sea salvage work, &c., the pay is a good deal more and frequently a percentage of the valve tightly. This causes the valve tightly. This causes the dress to infinite the proper of the divers' dress are subjected in the making to restain all the air he closes the inite valve tightly. This causes the dress to infinite the proper of the divers' dress are subjected in the making to retain all the air he closes the inite valve feet of water.
A diver's dress is a most elaborate, if not

PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. H. T. PECK in The Bookman:-Brooklyn Daily Eagle:-"The author has certainly given to the litera "The immediate timeliness of Mr. Bishop's ture of politics an interest which cannot fail book is obvious enough to every one. In to gratify not only the new generation, a higher sense, however, it is a book but has freighted his book with remithat would deserve a welcome at any time, for it contains just the niscences that make refreshing reading for the more mature sort of matter to inspire an citizen who delights to dwell intelligent reader." upon the lively memories

POLITICAL

PUBLICATIONS.

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esting volume."

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conventions, cam-

paigns and elections.

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-Minneapolis News.

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A History of the Rise and Development of Conventions and the Methods of Presidential Elections-Ancedotes of mended as Great Campaigns-Stories of Famous Candidates good campaign reading, not be-cause it has any -Scenes of Great Events-Views of bearing whatever on Stirring Meetings-Caricatures of the present campaign, but because to the thoughtful reader it will achieve a wide success." Past Elections. afford an illuminating con-

the pressure.

submarine engineers have always impressed upon divers—that they should descend slowly, and that when they have completed their work they should ascend still more slowly. If they come up too quickly, the escape of the pressure forms bubbles in the blood, which stop the circulation and cause paralysis. The latest idea of Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co. and Prof. Hill is to lower a special diving bell to divers who are working at a great death.

This bell, they propose, should be divided into two halves—one of which is open at

into two halves—one of which is open at the bottom like the ordinary diving bell, while the other is entirely closed on all four sides. After the diver has finished his work, instead of coming to the surface in the ordinary way, he enters this diving bell, which has been lowered to him, and

passing through a manhole in the partition he is able to enjoy the electric light and the telephone in the closed chamber (which

has meanwhile been supplied with air at

the same pressure as the diver has been working under in the water). Then the whole thing is drawn to the surface and

put on board, and by a system of valves the air is allowed slowly to decompress down to normal amospheric pressure.

Money Dating From Ninth Century, B. C.

From English Country Life.

be a comparatively recent invention, if we

But we are reminded of the fact by the news

sent from Turkey in Asia that a German archeologist has just obtained the oldest

coin in existence, which only dates from the ninth century before the Christian era.

It was from the mint, if the expression

Herrera and Fredericks Fight a Draw.

A large crowd attended the twenty round bout between Kid Fredericks of Buffalo and

Mauro Herrera of California in Helena, Mon., last Tuesday night. Herrera, who is

Mon., last Tuesday night. Herrera, who is a brother of Aurelia Herrera, the "Mexican," put up a good fight considering that it was his first mill of importance in public. For the first eight rounds he was the aggressor, punching his opponent when and where he liked. After that until the seventeenth he fell back. Fredericks went for the body and took the steam out of his man with a couple of drives under the heart. In the final three rounds Herrera was much in evidence and carned a draw.

Banbury Fair Races.

trast, enabling him to form a PUBLISHED BY more satisfactory opinion of the SCOTT-THAW CO part of the political procession that is now passing by looking at the more conspicuous events of the part which has passed."—Baltimore Herald. 542 Fifth Av. "It is essentially a book of the day, well written and handsomely printed." -- Washington Evening Star.

of the past

case.

The men often work for as long as six hours at a depth of fifty to sixty feet of water without coming up. The greater the depth the greater the difficulty of working. At twenty feet the pressure persuare inch is 8½ pounds; it increases at the rate of about 4½ pounds for every ten feet descended. Thirty-four fathoms, or 204 feet, which is the greatest depth any diver has ever descended, means a pressure

of \$8½ pounds on every square inch of the body. The diver to reach this depth, was James Hooper, who was recovering copper from the ship Cape Horn, sunk off Pichidanque, South America. He only remained at that depth for spells of twenty with the pressure being so exhausting.

minutes, the pressure being so exhausting.
Alexander Lambert was one of the most

Alexander Lambert was one of the most courageous divers that ever dived. When the Spanish mail steamer Alphonso XII. sank off Point Cando, Grand Canary, she had on board £100,000 of treasure, which lay in a room about 160 feet below the surface.

The book will earn

for itself a good

reputation

among all classes."

> "One of the most notable political handbooks is Mr. Joseph B. Bishop's 'Our Political Drama.' It gives a realistic and entertaining account of the question and the various phases of a President's election." -London Standard.

importance, not only for the pearls, but also for the shells, the last named of a certain species fetching from £9 to £15 per hundredweight.

A naval expert has described the sensations of one who goes down in a diving dress for the first time. They are very unpleasant. The sense of isolation and silence is appalling. There is perfect stillness, except for the hiss of the air entering your helmet at each stroke of the pump. At four fathoms most men will feel quite comfortable, but unless you are a regular diver you will not be able to do ten, while at thirteen or fourteen fathoms the nose and ears will often begin to bleed. Your dress clings closely and a weight oppresses your head. Your eyes begin to start. An agonizing pain is in your ears. These feelings go off by degrees, but progress is very slow—a foot or two at a time is the most you can accomplish.

But with practice the unpleasant sensations. THREE STRAIGHT IN ST. LOUIS.

NEW YORKS FINISH IN THE WEST WITH A VICTORY.

Bostons, Who Made It Three Straight in Chicago-Washingtons Win the First

Game in Detroit and Tie the Second. The New York Americans landed another easy victory in St. Louis yesterday, making it three straight there, the same record accomplished by the Bostons in Chicago. St. Louis scored one run in three games against New York. The Eastern teams are through in the West, and New York and Boston are neck and neck. The series to begin here to-morrow will decide the championship in the stubbornest pennant race on record. Washington won one game in Detroit yes-terday and tied the second. Rain prevented

most you can accomplish.

But with practice the unpleasant sensations gradually disappear, until at length the diver has no fears unless he is in very deep water. Then the worst enemy he may have to face is paralysis, induced by the pressure may have to face is paralysis, induced by the pressure.

In conjunction with Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co., Frof. Hill, F. R. S., and Prof. Macleod of London University have recently carried out a series of experiments upon animals, with a view to discovering the cause of paralysis in divers who work in very deep water. When a diver has been working at a depth at which the pressure is so much above the normal, he may remain below rather too long, in which case he is liable to get "the pressure." In the experiments in question, dogs, cats, monkeys and other animals were put under pressures up to seven atmospheres, which equals 105 pounds to the square inch, and it was found that when these animals were quickly decompressed (that is, when the pressure was allowed to go off their bodies quickly) they got this paralysis, and in many cases died. But when animals subjected to this abnormal pressure were very slowly decompressed—perhaps two hours being allowed for decompression—they came out of it perfectly sound.

The results confirmed what this firm of submarine engineers have always impressed upon divers—that they should descend slowly, and that when they have a game in Cleveland. The results New York, S: St. Louis, 1. Boston, 8; Chicago, O. Washington, 4; Detroit, 1.-First Game.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. | W. L. PC | W. L. PC | Boston | 92 57 617 | Philadelphia | 78 67 588 | New York | 90 56 616 | St. Louis | 64 84 432 | Chioago | 86 64 578 | Detroit | 61 85 481 | Cleveland | 81 64 559 | Washington | 85 110 241

Washington, 1: Detroit, 1.—Second Game.

NEW YORK (A. L.), 8; ST. LOUIS (A. L.), 1. NEW YORK (A. L.), 8; ST. LOUIS (A. L.), 1.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Clark Griffith brought
the American League season here to a close
to-day by administering the third successive
defeat to the Browns. Powell twirled for the
visitors and had everything that a pitcher
should have. Siever, the southpaw, opened
for the Browns, going four innings, during
which time the visitors rapped out eight
hits and scored six of their eight runs. The
score:

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Young shut the White sox out to-day with but little effort.

BOSTON (A. L.), 3; CHICAGO (A. L.), 0.

AT DETROIT .- FIRST GAME.

It was from the mint, if the expression may be used of such an early date, of an Aramean King of Schamol. This oldest known coin is, we believe, about twelve centuries older than the oldest existing book. But coins, being made of precious metal, are enormously durable. Some of the earliest and best coins of the Mediterranean basin are those of the old Greek colony of Czyzicus, on the Hellespont, and probably the oldest existing piece of metal work of which the date is known is the tripod, made to celebrate the victory of Platæa by the Greeks over the Persians. The golden ball which it supported is gone. But the tripod itself designed to imitate twisted serpents, is still kept in the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople. BECOND GAME.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Champions Have Their Field Sports To-day-Chicagos Beat Bostons. The Chicagos shut out the Bostons vester day in the only National League game played. This afternoon at the Polo Grounds McGraw's champions will have their field day, and a very attractive programme of contests has n arranged, including sprint races, throw

Chicago, 2; Boston, 0. STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
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 BOSTON, Oct. 5.—As a farewell to the National League season here Chicago gave the locals a coat of whitewash this afternoon. The score: CHICAGO (N. L.), 2; BOSTON (N. L.), 0.

CHICAGO. DANBURT, Conn., Oct. 5.—Fifteen thousand spectaiors witnessed the races at the Danbury Fair to-day. A dead heat in the half mile pacing dash between Miss Lillian Shafier and Miss Jewel entertained the crowd. The five mile automobile race was won by G. H. Wheeler, who also captured third place in the ten mile event, A. E. Morrison of Boston winning. The summaries: Totals ... 2 9 27 11 0 Totals..... 0 5 27 10 2

Games Scheduled for Te-day. in Philadelphia.

Boys' Furnishings.

Autumn Styles in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, Etc., distinctly different from those shown elsewhere.

and Shield Dows 250
Windsor Ties 25c., 39c. & 48c
Four-in-Hands, Tecks and English Squares 39c. & 500
Shirts for Dress and School Wear, including fancy Oxford, Madras and Plain and Fancy Flannels.
Suspenders, fancy weaves (made for Boys) 25c., 39c. & 48c
Separate Flanuel Blouses, plain and fancy \$1.50
Pajamas of pretty flannelette; 2 to 8 yrs 75c.; 10 to 16 yrs \$1.00
Pajamas of Scotch flannel; 2 to 8 yrs \$1.50; 10 to 16 yrs \$1.90
Boys' Blanket Bath Robes; 4 to 8 yrs\$3.00; 10 to 16 yrs \$3.65
Boys' Kid Gloves \$1.00, \$1.25 & \$1.50 pair
Boys' Military Gloves (white cotton) 30c. & 50c. pair
Boys' Buckskin Gauntlet Gloves \$1.50 pair
Plain and Fancy Sox 25c., 35c. & 50c. pair
School Stockings, all sizes 25c. pair

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Have for the coming season, an especially fine line of LEATHER ARTICLES, consisting of

· LUNCHEON CASES for Automobiling and Touring use-of leather, wicker or cane, thoroughly equipped with articles for tea or cold lunch, for two, four or six persons. BAGS (for Men and Women), fitted with sterling silver

toilet articles; Dressing Cases, Portfolios, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, etc. Hand Bags of Black and Green Seal, mounted with Japanese Frogs; Carriage Bags, Envelope Purses and Card Cases made of Buffed Alligator, and the leathers now in vogue; also Pocket Books, some of which are mounted with gold, sterling silver and jewels.

Mineteenth Street and Sixth Anemie, Mein Hork

LAWN TENNIS.

follenhauer Scores Another Victory in Kings County Champtonship.

In yesterday's play for the Kings county Tennis Club championship at Kingston avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, Henry Mollen-hauer, the present title holder, scored an-other victory, defeating J. T. McMahon in three straight sets. McMahon put up a rat-tling good fight, but his opponent proved himself the better man at all points of the game. This is the fifth straight victory for Mollenhauer, who is now in the lead for the

Men's Championship Singles—Preliminary round—W. S. Tyler defeated C. W. Abbott by default; F. W. Goddard defeated A. L. Wills, 6—1, 6—0; M. Daniel, 2d, defeated W. T. O'Donnell, 6—4, 6-1.
Second Round-J. L. Myers defeated W. T. Glenny, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4; T. M. Day, Jr., defeated W. S. Tyler, 6-3, 6-0; F. W. Goddard defeated H. D. Bulkley, 6-4, 7-5; A. D. Beers defeated Arthur Lovell, 6-2, 6-2.
Semi-final Round-T. M. Day, Jr., defeated J. L. Myers by default; F. W. Goddard defeated A. D. Beers, 6-2, 6-8, 8-6.

Tim Callahan Bests Sammy Smith. Tim Callahan of Philadelphia, who has been in retirement for some time, whipped Sammy Smith, another Quaker, in a fifteen round bout in Chester, Pa., last Tuesday The two fought for the featherweight title of Pennsylvania and a purse, under the auspices of the Leiperville A. C. It was an even contest until the eleventh round, when Smith swung a hard left on Callahan's eye and opened a cut from which the blood streamed. The injury bothered Callahan for the remainder of the fight. After this Callahan easily guaged his rival's style, playing for the body. There was no decision, but it was evident to the spectators that Callahan had displayed superiority.

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EXCLUSIVELY NEGRO TOWN. Boley, Indian Territory, Has 400 Tahabi tants, but Not One White Person.

A prosperous town where no white man may take up his residence and which is governed and inhabited exclusively by negroes is located on the Fort Smith and Westgross, is located on the Fort Smith and West-ern Railroad in the Creek Nation. It is called Boley, and contains 400 law abiding negross, and it is pointed out by those who dream of African colonization as a model of conditions that might be obtained if the negroes The place is barely a year old, yet it con-

tains two churches, a schoolhouse, several large stores and a \$5,000 cotton gin, owned and controlled exclusively by negroes. It has a new passenger station, and the railnas a new passenger station, and re-road company has promised to employ a negro ticket agent and baggage master there, so that the reputation of the town as being Boley is doubtless the only town in tas United States without any form of government. Situated as it is in a country

ernment. Situated as it is in a country where not even regular Territorial laws exist, it has no municipal laws. The law of moral suasion controls the acts of the citizens, and it has worked so well that a serious crime or offense of any kind has not yet been committed in the place. Boley is ruled by old heads, a number of whom are organized into a citizens' committee to preserve order. The personnel of this committee is made up of staid old Southern negroes who were once slaves and who know

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